



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

than the old rooms. There is a large area of wall space for the display of maps and pictures.

Mr. E. G. Ravenstein, the well-known British geographer, and Mrs. Ravenstein, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding on Sept. 7 last and in connection with the event Mr. Ravenstein printed, for private circulation, a list of the most important maps, books and papers drawn, compiled or written by him from 1853 to the present time. The list fills 47 pages and bears witness to the great industry of this able geographer.

Cape Colony, following the example of this country, has undertaken to make a survey of the agricultural soils of the colony. The detailed results with black-and-white sketch maps are being printed, as the survey progresses, in the *Agricultural Journal* of the Cape of Good Hope.

Mr. G. T. Surface of the Central High School, Philadelphia, has been appointed Instructor in Geography at the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University.

The *Journal of Geography* announces the formation of a Geographical Society in Cleveland, O., with a membership of over 260. Mr. W. M. Gregory of the Central High School was largely concerned in organizing it. Miss Bertha A. Brown of 7409 Linwood Ave., Cleveland, is Secretary of the Society.

Mr. R. H. Whitbeck of the Trenton (N. J.) State Model School is preparing a bibliography on the teaching of geography and geology.

NEW MAPS.

AFRICA.

EGYPT.—Egypt. Scale, 1:50,000, or 0.7 statute mile to an inch. Sheets: III-I N. E.; III-I, III-II, III-III S. W.; IV-I, IV-II S. E.; IV-I, IV-II, IV-III S. W.; V-I S. E.; V-I, V-II S. W.; VI-I S. E.; VI-I and VI-II S. W.; VII-I, VII-II S. W.; VIII-I, VIII-II S. W. Survey Department, Cairo, Egypt, 1908. (Price 50 mills.)

A prominent feature of this map is the clearness with which roads, paths, and double or single and light railroads are shown. Canals and drains, with few exceptions, have bridle paths on both banks. The sheets are produced in three colours, black, blue and brown, the names being in Arabic, though the greater number of them are also printed in English. The map is chiefly designed for administrative purposes and is made by reducing the cadastral maps (1:10,000) to 1:25,000 and then reproducing them on the scale of 1:50,000.

AMERICA.

U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAPS.

The U. S. Geological Survey has sent to the Society from Washington the following folios of the Geologic Atlas of the United States:

151—Roan Mountain Folio (Tenn.—N. C.). 36° and 36° 30' N.; 82° and

82° 30' W. Descriptive text by Arthur Keith. Topographic, areal geology, and economic geology maps, structure section and two illustration sheets. 1907.

152—Patuxent Folio (Md.—Dist. of Col.). 38° 30' and 39° N.; 76° 30' and 77° W. Descriptive text by George B. Shattuck, Benjamin L. Miller, and Arthur Bibbins. Prepared under the supervision of W. B. Clark, geologist in charge; topographic, areal geology, and artesian water maps, and columnar section sheet. 1907.

153—Ouray Folio (Col.). 38° and 38° 15' N.; 107° 30' and 107° 45' W. Descriptive text by Whitman Cross, Ernest Howe, and J. D. Irving. Columnar section, topographic, areal geology, and economic geology maps, structure section and illustration sheets. 1907.

154—Winslow Folio (Ark.—Ind. Ter.). 35° 30' and 36° N.; 94° and 94° 30' W. Descriptive text by A. H. Purdue. Topographic and areal geology maps, and columnar section sheet. 1907.

155—Ann Arbor Folio (Mich.). 42° and 42° 30' N.; 83° 30' and 84° W. Descriptive text by I. C. Russell and Frank Leverett. Topographic, areal geology, and artesian water maps. 1908.

156—Elk Point Folio (S. Dakota—Neb.—Iowa). 42° 30' and 43° N.; 96° 30' and 97° W. Descriptive text by J. E. Todd. Topographic, areal geology, and artesian water maps. 1908.

157—Passaic Folio (N. Jersey—N. Y.). 40° 30' and 41° N.; 74° and 74° 30' W. Descriptive text by N. H. Darton, W. S. Bayley, R. D. Salisbury, and H. B. Kümmel. Topographic, areal geology, superficial geology maps, structure section and illustration sheets. 1908.

158—Rockland Folio (Me.). 44° and 44° 15' N.; 69° and 69° 15' W. Descriptive text by Edson S. Bastin. Topographic, superficial geology, areal geology, and economic geology maps, and structure section sheet. 1908.

159—Independence Folio (Kan.). 37° and 37° 30' N.; 95° 30' and 96° W. Descriptive text by F. C. Schrader. Topographic, areal, structure and economic geology maps, and columnar section sheet. 1908.

UNITED STATES.—Artesian Areas and Ground-Water Levels in the San Joaquin Valley, Cal. Compiled by W. C. Mendenhall. Scale, 12 statute miles to an inch. Water Supply Paper 222, U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, 1908.

The artesian area in which flowing wells may be obtained is outlined and beyond the limits of this area the ground-water plane is indicated by hydrographic contours.

UNITED STATES.—Geologic Reconnaissance Map of Part of the Ketchikan Mining District, Alaska. Scale, 1:250,000, or 3.95 statute miles to an inch. By F. E. and C. W. Wright. U. S. Geol. Survey *Bull.* 347, Plates 2 and 3, Washington, 1907.

These two maps are contoured sheets of the mainland part of the district. The contouring has been taken from the maps of the Canadian Boundary Commission. The contour interval is 250 feet, each 1,000-foot contour being emphasized by a heavier line.

UNITED STATES.—Geologic Reconnaissance Map of the Ketchikan and Wrangell Mining Districts, Southeastern Alaska. Scale about 10 statute miles to an inch. Plate 1, *Bull.* 347, U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, 1908.

Compiled from the Charts of the Coast and Geodetic Survey supplemented by

sketch maps made by the writers. The geology is represented and also the location of the mines and prospects.

UNITED STATES.—Geologic Map of Arkansas. Scale, 24 statute miles to an inch. Supplements "The Clays of Arkansas," by Prof. J. C. Branner, *Bull.* 351, U. S. Geol. Survey, Washington, 1907.

UNITED STATES.—Illinois. Map showing Areas underlain by various Coal Beds. Illinois State Geol. Sur. *Bull.* No. 3, Urbana, 1906.

UNITED STATES.—Illinois. Outline Map of the Upper and Lower Coal Measures. Illinois State Geol. Sur. *Bull.* No. 3, Urbana, 1906.

UNITED STATES.—Illinois. Map Illustrating the Water Resources of the East St. Louis District. Scale, 2 statute miles to an inch. By Isaiah Bowman and Chester A. Reeds. *Bull.* No. 5, Illinois State Geol. Sur., Urbana, 1907.

Shows topography, drainage, culture, and well locations.

UNITED STATES.—A Provisional Geologic Map of Illinois. Scale, 12 statute miles to an inch. (In pocket.) *Bull.* No. 6, Illinois State Geol. Sur., Urbana, 1907.

The *Bulletin* is devoted to a description of the map, the geological data of which are shown in colours. As practically the entire State is mantled with drift and associated deposits, the geological boundaries may be considerably out of place, except in areas where detailed surveys have been made. The coal-mine locations are taken from the Peabody Atlas.

U. S. HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE CHARTS.

Pilot Chart of the North Pacific Ocean, November, 1908.

CANADA.—Geological Map of Parts of Nanaimo and New Westminster Mining Divisions, British Columbia. Scale, 1:253,440, or 4 statute miles to an inch. 122° 45' — 125° W. Long.; 49° — 50° 20' N. Lat. Geological Survey of Canada, Department of Mines, Ottawa, 1906.

Illustrates a Report by O. E. Leroy, and shows in colours the geological formation and the topography along this portion of the British Columbia coast and the adjacent islands.

CANADA.—Geological Map of Princeton Coal Basin and Copper Mountain Mining Camp, Yale District, B. C. Scale, 40 chains to an inch. Geological Survey of Canada, Department of Mines, Ottawa, 1908.

Supplements a preliminary report on a part of the Similkameen District. The map covers an area of about 3,500 square miles, is contoured with 100 feet interval and coloured geologically.

CANADA.—Geological and Topographical Map of a Portion of Conrad and White Horse Mining Districts, Yukon Territory. Scale, 2 statute miles to an inch. Geological Survey of Canada, Department of Mines, Ottawa, 1908.

Supplements a Report by D. D. Cairnes on this mining region. The map is based on triangulation, contour interval is 250 feet, colours show the distribution of geological formations, and mining claims, coal seams, etc., are located and named.

CANADA.—Geological Map of Lake Megantic and Vicinity, Quebec. Scale, 2 miles to an inch. Geological Survey of Canada, Department of Mines, Ottawa, 1908.

Illustrates a report by John A. Dresser on the recent discovery of gold in this

district. The rock formations are in colours and the position of the three gold-bearing dikes thus far discovered is shown.

CANADA.—Geological and Topographical Map of a Portion of Conrad and White Horse Mining Districts, Yukon Territory. Scale, 2 statute miles to an inch. Supplements report by D. D. Cairnes, Department of Mines, Canada, 1908.

The map locates the mining claims and probably indicates the different geological horizons accurately enough for the present needs of the district. Towards the north outcrops are scarce and it was difficult to assign exact geological boundaries.

SOUTH AMERICA.—Commercial Map of South America. Scale, 1:10,000,000, or 157.8 statute miles to an inch. By J. G. Bartholomew. Revised by John Samson of the *South American Journal*. With insets of Valparaiso, Lima, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rio de Janeiro, Isthmus of Panama, and Trinidad. The Edinburgh Geographical Institute, Edinburgh, 1908. (Price, 2s.)

Shows the entire railroad system, including lines that are being constructed, the extent of navigation on each river, and whether adapted for large or only for small boats, and the steamship routes, differentiating British from other lines. The map is up to date and is an excellent specimen of cartography.

ASIA.

CHINA.—Chart of the West River from Wuchow to Nanning. Scale, approximately, 10 miles to an inch. Statistical Series, 1907, Vol. 4; Southern Coast Ports. Imperial Maritime Customs, China, Shanghai, 1908.

An inset gives the distances from one river port to another.

CENTRAL ASIA.—Himalayan Area Drained by the Brahmaputra. Scale, 43 statute miles to an inch. Geological Survey of India, Calcutta, 1907.

Illustrates "A Sketch of the Geography and Geology of the Himalaya Mountains and Tibet," by Col. S. G. Burrard and H. H. Hayden; Part 3, "The Rivers of the Himalaya and Tibet." The water partings on the north and south of the Brahmaputra basin are shown. The relation of this drainage area to the main Himalaya range is indicated, hydrography is in blue, and unexplored parts of waterways are in broken lines.

JAPAN.—Sheets of the Topographic Survey: Aomori, Hitoyoshi, Kamiagata, Sendai, Shimoagata, Suonada, Wajima. Scale, 1:200,000, or 3.1 statute miles to an inch. Contour interval, 40 meters. Geological Survey of Japan, Tokio, 1907 and 1908.

With a scale so small, in the mountainous regions, the contours are very close together, in spite of the large vertical interval. Figures of elevation are given only for the more conspicuous summits, and without these figures and the sea line it would be difficult to read the contours at all. These fine maps would be much improved if the values of contours at regular intervals were indicated. A large amount of economic and other information is given. The 10- and 20-fathom lines are drawn along the coasts.

EUROPE.

NORWAY.—Topografisk Kart over Kongeriget Norge. Hvaler 10 A. Scale,

1:100,000, or 1.5 statute miles to an inch. $0^{\circ} 7' - 0^{\circ} 54'$ E. Long. from Christiania; $58^{\circ} 20' - 59^{\circ} 50'$ N. Lat. Norwegian Geographical Institute, Christiania, 1908. (Price, 0.60 kr. a sheet.)

OCEANIA.

NEW GUINEA.—West-Neu-Guinea. Scale, 1:1,333,000, or 21 statute miles to an inch. *Jahresbericht* d. Geog.-Ethnogr. Gesells. in Zürich pro 1907-1908, Zürich, 1908.

The map shows the western part of Dutch New Guinea, south of McClure Gulf and west of Geelvink Bay. It illustrates a paper, "Reisen in Nordwest-Neu-Guinea," by Dr. H. Hirschi. The region is coloured to show hills and flatlands and mountainous areas and the sailing and steamer routes followed by the expedition. New place names are given and the line of faulting west of Geelvink Bay is indicated.

GENERAL.

L'ANNEE CARTOGRAPHIQUE. Supplément annuel à toutes les publications de Géographie et de Cartographie. Dressé et rédigé sous la direction de F. Schrader. Dix-huitième Année. Hachette & Cie., Paris, 1908. (Price, 3 fr.)

Contains three double sheets of coloured maps with explanatory text on the reverse, relating to political and geographical changes, chiefly in 1907. The maps are:

Asia—The Frontier of Cambodia; Railroads in Turkish Asia; Frontier of Luang-Prapang; Expedition to Khatanga (Siberia); Hypsometrical Map of Asia Minor on a scale of 1:5,000,000, based upon the Richard Kiepert map in 24 sheets.

Africa—The Southern Sahara; Western Regions of the French Congo; The New Boundary of Liberia; Territories of the South (administrative reorganization in the Sahara south of Algeria and Tunis); Morocco (itineraries of Mr. Louis Gentil; the High Atlas and Siroua Massif (Morocco), after Gentil's surveys in 1905.

America—Eastern Bolivia (showing boundary regions between Bolivia and Brazil); Frontier between Colombia and Brazil (as fixed by treaty on April 24, 1907); Exploration of the Western Half of São Paulo (from the Reports of the São Paulo Geographical and Geological Commission); and Eastern Peru (based upon recent Peruvian explorations).

WORLD.—Deutsche Übersee-Banken. (Mercator Projection.) *Deutsche Erde*, Vol. 7, No. 4, Justus Perthes, Gotha, 1908.

Shows the distribution of German banks in all parts of the world. Australia is the only continent without a German bank or branch.